

Even without the "X" individuals which were given away before they were checked to determine the sex, the remaining specimens present an obvious sexual pattern. Males emerged throughout the four week period with the greatest number appearing at mid-season. The females, during the last two weeks, appeared suddenly in quantity five days after the peak emergence of the males. Knowledge of the sex of the "X" specimens probably would not materially change the picture because those on the 21st are probably males, while at least half of those on the 2nd and 3rd are likely to be females.

In summary, the total of individuals emerging from the single branch was 137—composed of 115 mature beetles, 21 parasites, and a pupa.

REFERENCES

- CHEMSAK, J. A. 1962. Observations on the habits of larvae and adults of *Callidium texanum* Schaeffer (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society, Volume 35, No. 3 Pages 321-323.
- LINSLEY, E. G. 1964. The Cerambycidae of North America, Part V., Univ. of Calif. Publ. in Entomology, Volume 22 Pages 39-40.

FIELD NOTES

MICROMALTHUS DEBILIS LeConte (Micromalthidae) is generally described as a very rare beetle, although they are often found in large numbers. Larvae of this species are quite common in moist, red, rotten oak which has reached the stage of decay that allows it to be ripped apart with the hands. Adults may be reared by the hundreds from infested material.—RICHARD E. WHITE, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.

ACSIC files contain a rare publication added to the collection by Kenneth E. Weisman of Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin. The complete title page reads: "Bulletin of the Scientific Association of Peoria, Illinois. Published by the Association, 1887. Edward Hine and Co., Printers, Peoria." The publication is actually mimeographed and the copy is in good condition. The article itself is entitled: "Catalogue of Coleoptera collected in the vicinity of Peoria" by Emil Brendel, M.D. The publication is 8½ x 11 inches, with 21 pages of names listed without further data. Weisman writes that: "As far as I am able to determine Dr. Brendel collected and practiced medicine for about thirty years in Peoria, Illinois. He was considered a very capable M.D. as well as a Coleopterist. After his death the collection was given to Bradley University around 1890. At that time Bradley did not, I believe, have a Biology Department. Consequently the large collection was stored in the basement of the Administration Building and forgotten. In fact, the storage boxes were only rediscovered around 1945. Needless to point out the dermestids had long before finished their work—not a single specimen that I am aware of remains."

The list certainly is of historical interest, and copies may be obtained from ACSIC. If any additional information is known about this publication or the collection, we would like it for our files.—R. H. ARNETT, JR.